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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

11 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

12 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

13 WAYMO LLC,

14 Plaintiff,

15 vs.

16 UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.;

17 OTTOMOTTO LLC; OTTO TRUCKING

LLC,

18 Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:17-cv-00939

**PLAINTIFF WAYMO LLC'S  
RESPONSIVE TRIAL BRIEF**

Trial Date: December 4, 2017

**REDACTED VERSION OF DOCUMENT  
FILED UNDER SEAL**

1 Plaintiff Waymo LLC (“Waymo”) hereby responds to Uber’s November 21 filing it refers  
 2 to as its “Trial Brief.” (Dkt. 2253.) It is obviously not a “trial brief.” Rather, it raises additional  
 3 motions *in limine* and other issues as an end run around the Court’s requirement of a *precis* for  
 4 any further motions.<sup>1</sup> (Dkt. 1954.) Waymo reluctantly files this response even though some of  
 5 these issues are briefed elsewhere to ensure our position is considered, but Uber’s trial brief should  
 6 be stricken entirely.

#### 7 **1. Disclosure of Exhibits During Trial**

8 The Court’s Standing Order provides that “all counsel are entitled to written firm notice of  
 9 the order of witnesses for the next court day and the exhibits (including merely illustrative  
 10 exhibits) **to be used on direct examination (other than for true impeachment of a witness)**. . . .  
 11 At a minimum, notice must be given no later than 2:00 p.m. one calendar day *immediately*  
 12 preceding.” (Guidelines for Trial and Final Pretrial Conference in Civil Jury Cases Before the  
 13 Honorable William Alsup, ¶ 11) (emphasis added; italics in original). Uber agreed that there is no  
 14 requirement to disclose exhibits to be used in cross-examination, but makes a distinction without a  
 15 difference in contending that a party must disclose exhibits used in an adverse witness  
 16 examination in a party’s case-in-chief. Such an examination, however, is no different than a cross-  
 17 examination. Fed. R. Evid. 611(c) allows leading questions on cross-examination and “when a  
 18 party calls a hostile witness, an adverse party, or a witness identified with an adverse party.”  
 19 There is no basis for treating the disclosure of exhibits for an adverse witness differently than  
 20 disclosure of exhibits to be used in a cross-examination. Indeed, the Court’s Standing Order  
 21 recognizes the appropriateness of not disclosing exhibits to be used for impeachment—even when  
 22 used in a direct examination. Defendants also argue that exhibits to be used with an adverse  
 23 witness should be disclosed so that the parties and the Court can resolve any disputes about them  
 24 before the witness takes the stand. But the same could be said for exhibits to be used on cross-

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25  
 26 <sup>1</sup> With the assistance of the Special Master, the parties met and conferred regarding various  
 27 “housekeeping issues” for trial, such as disclosure of exhibits, and discussed providing the Court  
 28 with a joint filing addressing those issues. Uber, however, wanted to include substantive  
 arguments regarding excluding witnesses or evidence. Waymo did not join Uber in a joint filing  
 because it believed doing so would violate the Court’s order requiring a *precis* before filing any  
 new motion.

1 examination. Yet, the parties agree they should not be shared.

2 **2. New Waymo Witnesses**

3 **Prabir Adarkar and Shawn Banazadeh.** Uber seeks to preclude Waymo from relying  
4 on Prabir Adarkar and Shawn Banazadeh as trial witnesses. This is a motion *in limine* and should  
5 have been preceded by a precis.

6 On September 16, Waymo disclosed its Trial Witness List which included Waymo's  
7 damages expert Michael Wagner. On November 2, this Court granted Uber's motion to exclude  
8 Wagner's testimony. (Dkt. 2176.) In the Court's Order, however, the Court made clear that  
9 Waymo can still present a damages theory through fact witnesses. (*Id.*, at 9) ("Insofar as the Qi  
10 slide and other evidence in this case may turn out to be good barometers of Uber's expectations  
11 going into the Ottomotto acquisition, that evidence can stand on its own for the jury's  
12 consideration."); *id.*, at 10 ("Again, the documents cited by Wagner can independently come into  
13 evidence and counsel can make the argument as well as Wagner"). At the November 14 hearing,  
14 Waymo stated "you were very clear in your order that we would still get to put on a damages case  
15 based upon documents and witness testimony. And we intend to do that." (Dkt. 2222, 11/14/17  
16 Hearing Tr., 86:15-17.) The Court did not disagree with that understanding.

17 On November 15, Waymo served an Amended Trial Witness List. In addition to  
18 narrowing the number of witnesses that Waymo "will call" at trial, Waymo added Prabir Adarkar  
19 and Shawn Banazadeh as "will call" witnesses. In Waymo's cover email to Uber, Waymo  
20 acknowledged that neither of these witnesses were included on Waymo's original Trial Witness  
21 List and the Court's prior ruling regarding Mr. Banazadeh, and Waymo explained that they were  
22 added in light of the Court's order on Uber's Motion to Exclude Wagner.

23 Waymo should be permitted to call both of these witnesses at trial in light of the changed  
24 circumstance that Waymo must rely exclusively on fact witnesses to present its damages case, and  
25 there is no prejudice to Uber. Nor does Uber claim that there is any prejudice. First, Prabir  
26 Adarkar is Head of Strategic Finance at Uber. He is an Uber witness and therefore Uber has  
27 access to him and his knowledge relevant to the case. Waymo deposed Mr. Adarkar during fact  
28 discovery, and so Uber has been on notice that his testimony is relevant since Waymo requested

1 his deposition in August. Mr. Wagner cited to and relied on Mr. Adarkar's deposition testimony  
 2 in his opening report, so Uber has been well aware that Waymo would rely on Mr. Adarkar's  
 3 testimony to support its damages case since August 24. Given the change in circumstances,  
 4 Waymo should be permitted to call Mr. Adarkar as a trial witness.

5 As for Mr. Banazadeh, he is a Waymo witness who testified as a 30(b)(6) witness during  
 6 fact discovery. Uber took a full day deposition of Mr. Banazadeh in both his 30(b)(6) and  
 7 personal capacity. On October 23, Waymo disclosed Mr. Banazadeh as a witness Waymo may  
 8 call if the need arises, and disclosed that he will "provide non-cumulative testimony regarding  
 9 costs of development of, and management of Waymo's self-driving cars and autonomous vehicle  
 10 technology. Waymo further identifies the subjects of the Rule 30(b)(6) topic(s) for which he was  
 11 designated as Waymo's corporate witness." (Dkt. 2062-9.) This is consistent with the subject  
 12 matter on which he was already deposed. Although Waymo recognizes that the Court ruled on  
 13 October 26 that Waymo may rely on Mr. Banazadeh as a rebuttal witness only if Uber relies on his  
 14 testimony, that ruling was before the Court issued its order regarding Wagner. Waymo  
 15 respectfully requests that the Court grant Waymo leave to file its motion for leave to amend its  
 16 Trial Witness List, as set forth in Waymo's pending precis. (Dkt. 2270.)<sup>2</sup>

17 **Other Witnesses:** Uber objects to Kristinn Gudjonsson, Travis Belanger, David Lawee,  
 18 John Krafcik, Chelsea Bailey, Gerard Dwyer, Don Harrison, and Jennifer Haroon, as trial  
 19 witnesses on the basis that they were not included in Waymo's Rule 26 Initial Disclosures. Uber  
 20 does not provide any basis for excluding these witnesses beyond a single sentence saying that they  
 21 were not included in Waymo's Initial Disclosures. Uber does not articulate any harm or prejudice  
 22 it will suffer if Waymo is permitted to call these witnesses. It cannot. Each of these witnesses  
 23 was adequately disclosed to Uber during the course of discovery and so the fact that Waymo did  
 24 not include them in its Initial Disclosures or supplement those Initial Disclosures does not warrant  
 25 precluding Waymo from relying on their testimony at trial. *Nuance Commc'ns, Inv. v. ABBYY*  
 26 *Software House*, No. C08-02912 JSW MEJ, 2012 WL 2838431, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. July 10, 2012)

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27  
 28 <sup>2</sup> Waymo's precis also asks for leave to add an Uber records custodian to Waymo's Trial  
 Witness List.

(quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e)(1)(A)) (“Supplementation . . . is not mandatory ‘if the additional or corrective information has been made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing.’”).

For example, Waymo CEO John Krafcik was disclosed in Uber’s Initial Disclosures on April 3, 2017. (Ex. A.) Uber identified Mr. Krafcik’s as among the “top ten depositions” it wished to take on June 22. (Dkt. 698.) And Uber deposed Mr. Krafcik on August 2. Further, Mr. Krafcik is on Uber’s own Trial Witness List. (Dkt. 2257-4.) Similarly, Uber deposed Kristinn Gudjonsson twice—on July 28 and September 8—and documents on which his name appears were litigated extensively. Uber moved to compel his second deposition. (Dkt. 1414.) The notion that Uber is somehow surprised by his inclusion as a witness is ridiculous. He is listed as a “may call” witness on Uber’s Trial Witness List (Dkt. 2257-4) and Uber disclosed him on Uber’s Rule 26(a) Initial Disclosures on June 21, 2017 (Ex. B.) Uber likewise deposed Jennifer Haroon twice, on July 26 and as a 30(b)(6) witness on August 25. Uber disclosed Ms. Haroon in its own Rule 26(a) Initial Disclosures on June 21. (*Id.*) And, Uber listed her on its own Trial Witness List as a witness who may be called by deposition. (Dkt. 2257-4.) The other witnesses about which Uber complains were also all disclosed to Uber during discovery and Uber deposed all but one of them.<sup>3</sup> Waymo should not be precluded from relying on their testimony at trial.

### 3. Number of “Will Call” Witnesses

The Court has already resolved Uber’s complaint about the number of witnesses on Waymo’s “will call” list. At the September 27 Pretrial Conference, when Uber complained about the number of witnesses on Waymo’s list, the Court said it would not force Waymo to further narrow its list:

if they cut it down to 15 witnesses and then there are two others they want to call, you’ll be on their case. So I think it’s more important that you know who the initial witnesses are going to be in this rolling group so that you can always be prepared for the ones that are going to come up in the next two days. I think that’s a reasonable – I’m not ordering that yet. I think you should meet and confer and come up with a system because you’re both going to have to live with it. . . . ***I’m not going to make them cut back their witness list*** unless you both were to agree. If you both were to agree you’ll do that, you’ll each cut it by half right now,

<sup>3</sup> Uber did not depose Travis Belanger. He was disclosed during the August 1 deposition of Chelsea Bailey. (Ex. C - Bailey Depo., 300:4-303:21.)

1           okay.

2 (Dkt. 1863, 9/27/17 Pretrial Conference Tr., 162:6-163:4) (emphasis added). Even so, Waymo

3 voluntarily narrowed its list three times since the September 27 Pretrial Conference. While

4 Waymo may further narrow the list, at least three pending Waymo motions *in limine* (Dkt. 913,

5 1552, 2194), and Waymo’s spoliation motion (Dkt. 2199), may impact which witnesses Waymo

6 decides to call at trial. Additionally, Uber’s complaint that Waymo is “forc[ing] 34 witnesses to

7 remain ‘on call’ for two weeks and to prepare for examination,” is misleading. Only 15 of the 34

8 witnesses are represented by Uber’s counsel. The remainder of the witnesses are either Waymo

9 witnesses, third parties, or witnesses represented by their own counsel (i.e. Travis Kalanick and

10 Lior Ron). Many of these witnesses are also on Uber’s list. (*Compare* Dkt. 2257-2 and 2257-4.)

11           Uber’s assurances that it is “not trying to ‘trap’ Waymo and will not argue that Waymo is

12 barred from calling witnesses on its ‘may call’ list” do not make sense. If Uber truly is not going

13 to argue that Waymo is barred from calling witnesses on its “may call” list, then what is the point

14 of requiring Waymo to move witnesses on its “will call” list to its “may call” list at this time? It is

15 just make-work. This Court should follow its original order and not require Waymo to narrow its

16 witness list before trial any further than it already has.

17 **4. “Substance of Testimony” Witness List Disclosures**

18           Uber seeks to preclude Waymo from seeking testimony from Uber witnesses that is

19 beyond the scope of the testimony identified in Waymo’s June 22 Corrected Supplemental Initial

20 Disclosures. This is a motion *in limine* and should have been preceded by a precis.

21           Uber’s complaints about the subject matter on which Waymo’s trial witnesses will testify

22 are unfounded. Initially, Uber complains that Waymo’s disclosures in its Initial Disclosures were

23 too vague. At no point during discovery, however, did Uber raise this issue so that Waymo could

24 address it. Further, the witnesses Uber identifies are all Uber employees or former

25 employees. They were all Uber employees at the outset of this case. Waymo cannot be expected

26 to know the full scope of every Uber witness’ knowledge before taking discovery. Incredibly,

27 Uber even takes issue with Waymo disclosing that Uber witnesses will testify about “the Stroz due

28 diligence analysis investigation, and report” or “destruction of relevant evidence” described

1 therein even though Uber withheld the Stroz report and related documents for virtually the entirety  
 2 of the case on overruled privilege grounds. Finally, each of the trial witnesses at issue provided  
 3 deposition testimony on the same topics listed in Waymo's Trial Witness List, so Uber has been  
 4 on notice that they have such knowledge since at least their depositions in this case.

5 Further, Uber cannot complain about the scope of testimony disclosed in Waymo's Trial  
 6 Witness List because Uber similarly disclosed witnesses and testimony that were not included in  
 7 its Initial Disclosures served by the June 21 deadline. It would be unfair to preclude Waymo from  
 8 introducing the testimony disclosed in its Trial Witness List, but to allow Uber to rely on  
 9 witnesses and testimony not disclosed in its Initial Disclosures served by the Court's deadline.  
 10 This Court previously explained that the Court exercises fairness when it comes to purported  
 11 violations of Rule 26:

12 Now , here's one thing. If the other side has violated Rule 26A by not giving the  
 13 contact information for the witnesses, which is often what happens, then that may  
 14 be your free ticket for -- in other words, if they violate the rule, you get to violate  
 the rule. So you'd better look closely at that, and make sure that you've complied  
 with the rule, too, on the Uber side.

15 (Dkt. 775 - 6/29/17 Hearing Tr., 110:7-13.) Here, fairness dictates rejecting Uber's arguments.

16 Specifically, at least two witnesses on Uber's Trial Witness List (Dkt. 2257-4) were not  
 17 included on its June 21 Initial Disclosures: Michael Epstein and Stacy Sullivan. (Ex. B.)  
 18 Similarly, the scope of testimony disclosed in Uber's Trial Witness List is also broader than that  
 19 disclosed in its June 21 Initial Disclosures. (*Compare* Dkt. 2257-4 and Ex. B.) A few examples  
 20 are set forth below, with the expanded testimony reflected in red font:

Witness	Defendants' Supplemental Initial Disclosures	Defendants' Amended Witness List
Pierre-Yves Droz	Inventions disclosed and claimed in the '922, '464, and '936 patents, including conception and reduction to practice; the preparation and filing of the '922, '464, and '936 patents; Waymo's employee policies concerning confidential and trade secret information, including with respect to hardware; the design, development, and	Mr. Droz is Principal Hardware Engineer at Waymo, serving as technical lead on Waymo's LiDAR project since its inception. He is expected to testify about Waymo's employee policies concerning confidential and trade secret information, including with respect to hardware; the design, development, and operation of

1		operation of Waymo's LiDAR systems, self-driving car project, and purported trade secrets.	Waymo's LiDAR systems, self-driving car project, and purported trade secrets; <b>whether and to what extent the allegedly misappropriated files contain Waymo's alleged trade secrets; Waymo's awareness of the extent to which each of the alleged Waymo trade secrets selected for trial other than trade secret 25, or elements thereof, are known or practiced outside of Waymo; and Waymo's knowledge of Odin Wave.</b>
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9	Mary Fulginiti	Stroz due diligence for the Uber/Ottomotto acquisition*	<i>Ms. Fulginiti was a managing director at Stroz Friedberg. She will testify regarding Stroz Friedberg's <b>investigation and due</b> diligence for Uber's potential acquisition of Ottomotto and Otto Trucking, LLC, <b>including with respect to the deletion of the 14,000 downloaded files.</b></i>
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15	Gary Brown	Waymo's first awareness of alleged trade secret misappropriation; Waymo's forensic investigation into alleged misappropriation of trade secret misappropriation	<i>Mr. Brown is a Forensics Security Engineer at Google. He is expected to testify about Waymo's first awareness of alleged trade secret misappropriation; Waymo's forensic investigation into alleged misappropriation of trade secret misappropriation, <b>including the conclusions drawn from that investigation; and Waymo's measures to protect the security of Waymo's confidential documents, servers, and SVN repository.</b></i>
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24 Thus, it would be unfair to preclude Waymo when Uber is guilty of the same conduct.

25 Uber will likely argue that its conduct is excused because Uber further supplemented its  
 26 Initial Disclosures on August 31. Uber, however, did so after the close of fact discovery and  
 27 without leave of Court. At the June 7 Case Management Conference, in response to Uber's  
 28

1 counsel's question as to whether Uber could revise its initial disclosures after the Court's deadline,  
2 the Court said:

3 No. . . No, no, no. Then you have to throw yourself on the mercies of the court and  
4 do supplements for good cause and all that. So you can try. But if there's  
5 sandbagging going on, you would not be allowed to do it. . . . [Y]ou have to have a  
6 good reason to amend your disclosures after June 12<sup>th</sup>.

7 (Dkt. 625 - 6/717 Hearing Tr., 69:23-70:21.) Uber, however, did not "throw itself to the mercies  
8 of the court" or make any attempt to show good cause before supplementing its Initial Disclosures  
9 on August 31. Rather, it appears that Uber's late supplement without leave of Court was an  
10 attempt to sandbag Waymo because Waymo did not supplement its Initial Disclosures after the  
11 Court's deadline. This dispute is clearly manufactured and the Court should reject Uber's  
12 complaints.

### 13 **5. Computation of Each Category of Damages**

14 Uber seeks to preclude Waymo from presenting damages calculations or theories beyond  
15 those disclosed in Mr. Wagner's opening report "and as summarized in the order excluding Mr.  
16 Wagner." This is a motion *in limine* and therefore Uber should have filed a precis pursuant to this  
17 Court's prior order.

18 In any event, Waymo should not be precluded from presenting damages calculations or  
19 theories beyond those disclosed in Mr. Wagner's opening report. With respect to Waymo's  
20 damages calculations, Uber argued during the November 14 hearing that Rule 26 requires Waymo  
21 to set forth a specific computation of its claimed damages prior to trial and this Court rejected that  
22 argument:

23 **THE COURT:** I don't believe that's what the Federal  
24 Circuit -- that's not the way you try a case. That's not the  
25 way you can possibly try a case. You're saying a judge has got  
26 to sort it out in every case -- has got to sort out the damages  
27 numbers ahead of time, in every case, and not actually hear the  
28 evidence?

**MR. BULAND:** No, Your Honor.

**THE COURT:** It's impossible and immoral to do that.

**MR. BULAND:** I'm sorry to interrupt, Your Honor.

That's why Rule 26 says the plaintiffs have to compute  
damages. That's why interrogatories say you compute it. And  
we have a chance to see.

We still don't have a royalty number. We still don't know  
if it's a running rate, a lump sum. There's no way to

1 calculate it.

2 **THE COURT:** Well, that's because you knocked out their expert.

3 **MR. BULAND:** Well, they still need to disclose under Rule 26 what it is. They have an offer of prove. There's still no royalty.

4 **THE COURT:** I'm not knocking it out upfront. I may knock it out at Rule 50 time, but I'm not knocking it out --

5 **MR. BULAND:** Your Honor, may we still object at trial to these specific damages figures that we do think are objectionable under --

6 **THE COURT:** Object away. Object away. Maybe one or two of them you will sustain it on a case-by-case basis. But it's impossible to try a case the way you want to try the case. It's -- no. No. No more on this.

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8  
9 (Dkt. 2222 - 11/14/17 Hearing Tr., 88:8-89:11.) For those same reasons, the Court should again  
10 reject Uber's argument.

11 With respect to Waymo's damages theories, Uber admits that Waymo's response to  
12 Interrogatory No. 13, served on July 17, outlined a variety of possible damages theories. (Dkt.  
13 2253; Dkt. 933-3.) Those theories—seeking both unjust enrichment and reasonable royalty  
14 damages—were adequately disclosed during discovery and Uber had ample opportunity to take  
15 discovery on those theories and the evidence that Waymo disclosed in its interrogatory response in  
16 support of the theories. Indeed, Waymo supplemented its interrogatory response throughout  
17 discovery. Moreover, as can be seen from the Court's above comments during the November  
18 14 hearing, the Court indicated that it intends to give Waymo flexibility to present its damages  
19 case since it was Uber that asked to strike Mr. Wagner's opinions. Waymo accordingly should not  
20 be limited to presenting the damages theories set forth in Mr. Wagner's report.

## 21 **6. Waymo's Disclosure Theory of Liability**

22 Finally, Uber seeks to preclude Waymo from pursuing a theory of liability based on Uber's  
23 disclosure of Waymo trade secrets to vendors. This is yet another motion *in limine* and Uber  
24 should have filed a precis pursuant to this Court's prior order.

25 In any event, it is incorrect that this theory of misappropriation was not disclosed in this  
26 case and that discovery relating to this theory was not pursued. As the Court is aware, Waymo  
27 brought this case because it discovered that Uber disclosed one of Waymo's trade secrets to a  
28 vendor; Waymo discovered that because the vendor inadvertently sent an email to Waymo.

1 Waymo served several document requests relating to communications with vendors or suppliers,  
2 for example, RFP 101 seeking “Documents sufficient to show the identity of DEFENDANTS’  
3 LiDAR suppliers, INCLUDING information REGARDING the specific components that each  
4 supplier provides to DEFENDANTS, and information REGARDING when DEFENDANTS’  
5 relationship with each supplier began;” RFP No. 131 seeking “All COMMUNICATIONS between  
6 any DEFENDANT and [REDACTED] REGARDING FAC lenses;” and RFP No. 139 seeking “All  
7 COMMUNICATIONS with GORILLA CIRCUITS.” Several of Waymo’s other document  
8 requests more generally seek documents relating to development of Uber’s LiDAR systems and  
9 thus would also call for documents relevant to this theory. Indeed, Uber produced the documents  
10 on which Waymo intends to rely and cited in its Offer of Proof. (Dkt. 2189-3.) As cited in  
11 Waymo’s Offer of Proof, Waymo examined Uber witnesses in deposition about communications  
12 with vendors. (*Id.*) And, Waymo’s technical expert Lambertus Hesselink opined in his August 24  
13 expert report: “It is further my opinion that Defendants have necessarily ‘disclosed’ Waymo’s  
14 trade secrets through their interactions acquired to vendors, partners, and other entities.” (Ex. D -  
15 Hesselink 8/24/17 Report, ¶¶ 239, 288, 321, 347, 375.)

16 Uber points to three interrogatories that it claims called for disclosure of this theory. They  
17 do not. Interrogatory Nos. 13 and 28 ask Waymo to provide the complete basis for its claim of  
18 damages (No. 13) and to describe how Uber/Otto’s acquisition, use, or disclosure of a trade secret  
19 “was a substantial factor in causing Waymo’s harm or Uber/Otto’s unjust enrichment” (No. 28).  
20 Interrogatory No. 8 asks Waymo to “describe all instances in which the trade secret (or any  
21 Waymo LiDAR device utilizing the trade secret) was publicly or otherwise disclosed to third  
22 parties.” Waymo understood this interrogatory to be asking about disclosure by *Waymo* since it  
23 asks about disclosure of any Waymo LiDAR device utilizing the trade secret. Waymo accordingly  
24 responded to the interrogatory by saying: “Waymo is not aware of any instances in which the trade  
25 secrets identified in Response to Interrogatory No. 1 or any Waymo LiDAR device utilizing the  
26 trade secrets was publicly or otherwise disclosed to third parties.” If Uber intended to ask about  
27 disclosure by Uber, that is far from clear from the interrogatory. Waymo should not be precluded  
28 from relying on this theory on the basis of a vague and ambiguous interrogatory.

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DATED: November 26, 2017

QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN,  
LLP

By /s/ Charles K. Verhoeven

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